MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILT, Per Month ...... DAILY, Per Year .. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month . WERELY, Par Year Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city,

If our friends who favor us with manuscrip's for publication usish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

## Is the Democracy to Have Nothing? For instance, the clause in the Tariff bill

taxing lumber has been stricken out in the Senate upon the demand of Senator ALLEN of Nebraska, Populist. The clause in the WILSON bill admitting

augar free has been stricken out at the demand of some other Senators and Secretary CARLIST, S. Sugar people.

Why should not the clause in the Tariff bill taxing incomes be stricken out at the demand of Senator Hill, Democrat? Senator Hit.; asks that this be done in the name of the State of New York and of the Demo cratic party of the United States.

## Asking Too Much of Republicans. The Board of Trade of Wilmington, Dela-

ware, has passed this resolution: "That it is the opinion of this Board of Trade that the amendment of the Wilson bill called the incom-tax is contrary to the best interests of the country and undemocratic; and the Board especially requests you to use your influence to prevent its passage."

A committee was appointed to present copies of this resolution to the Hon. GEORGE GRAY and the Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS, the Senators in Congress from Delaware. It is, of course, Mr. GRAY's duty as a Democrat to oppose this Populist scheme of taxation, but to Mr. Higgins the resolution will come as a reminder of what he may regard as a divided duty. As a citizen of Delaware he cannot be unmoved by an appeal of its business men against a communistic raid upon business enterprise. As a Republican Senator, however, he would be more or less than human if he did not regard with satisfaction and amusement the infatuation of the Democrats for a measure that will make business interests and the great financial and commercial boards and the whole body of thrifty small tradesmen and wage carners and salaried men hostile to the Demoeratic party. Mr. Higgins and the other Republican Senators may insist that it is no part of their business to save the Democratic party from the punishment of its folly, and that it must assume the entire responsibility for the power with which it is intrusted. They will feel no inclination to cut it down if it tries to hang itself.

The Populist income tax must be beaten by Democrats. It is too much to expect that the Republicans will show such a lofty spirit of patriotism as to protect the Democracy against itself. .

## Ships of Peace for Times of War.

Recent statistics compiled at the Navy Department show that the mercantile marine of this country could furnish more than twoscore steam vessels capable of being armed with rapid-fire guns and used as cruisers, besides a large number that could be employed as transports.

Such an exhibit is reassuring, because nations which maintain far stronger navies than ours count largely on their merchant ships as auxiliaries, and it is satisfactory to know that we, too, have some such resources. Secretary TRACY once said, in a report to Congress, that "the fast transatlantic liners, nationalized in foreign countries, but supported and maintained by American trade and American passengers, many of them even owned by American citizens, are a powerful factor in the naval force of the Governments whose flags they bear, and at whose disposal themselves in time of war." He added that It was "difficult to imagine a more effective commerce destroyer than the steamship City of Paris, armed with a battery of rapidfiring guns. She can steam over 21 knots an hour, and can average 19.9 knots from land to land across the Atlantic. A fleet of such cruisers would sweep an enemy's com-

merce from the ocean." The first steps, we believe, toward ascertaining the extent of our modern resources from the mercantile marine for an auxiliary navy, were taken under Secretary WHITNEY. He directed the Naval Board of Inspection at New York to make a report on that subfect, and it selected as available at that time the Louisiana of the Cromwell line and the Newport of the Pacific Mail line. Then reports were made, we believe, of vessels available at other ports. The subject excited so much interest that a bill was introduced into the Senato in 1897 "to create a paval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers and men from the mercantile marine," and offering an annual compensation to the owners of steam vessels that conformed to certain requirements and were kept ready for Government service.

In later years came Mr. FRYE's bill for a similar purpose, and then a decided impetus was given to the movement for an auxiliary navy by the act admitting to American registry the crack Clyde-built liners City of Paris and City of New York, the former of which had been the very vessel mentioned by Secretary TRACY as a model commerce destroyer. As will be remembered, this act, by its conditions, secured the building also of two splendid ocean passenger vessels in this country. while authorized statements were then made that three additional would be constructed, thus making seven vessels of high type for an auxiliary navy guaranteed

in connection with that one measure.

It is worth noting that the Paris and New York of the Inman line received their American registry as a result of the Government's practical experience in the controversy with Chill. It was found that they could not be chartered for immediate use, since they were then carrying the British flag, and, as a part of England's auxiliary navy, were required to give a notice of several weeks in order to withdraw from it. Ever since that time the Navy Department has kept under careful consideration the question of our resources from the mercantile marine. We must not count on too great possibilities from the eighty ships spoken of as available for transports or on the full half of that number that could be fitted up as cruisers. Yet the best of them, as Secretary TRACY has said, are of the very highest type for the latter purpose. It is also to be remembered that the light mounts now furnished to rapidfire guns enable merchant vessels of even a very moderate size to be fitted up with batteries powerful enough to force the aurrender of any commercial vessel that they can overtake. Fast steam yachts can be brought into requisition, both for this the Democrata are making. The wool

strengthening powerful harbor tugs to use as rams in coast defence has lately at tracted the attention of naval experts.

Secretary WHITNEY, in a letter to a member of the House Naval Committee, once declared that "it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a fleet of auxiliary mernecessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war." The advantage of making such a list of auxiliary vessels as has just been completed is that besides knowing exactly where they are to be found, with their dimensions and strength, the Government can accumulate guns, ammunition, and other fittings suited to them. It has even been pointed out how, with a little care in original construction, new American ships likely to be used for Government purposes could be so prepared with holes and eyebolts as to allow brackets to be placed in them at any time for sponsons. In that case the broadside batteries given to them when chartered in an emergency for war purposes would have a far better are of fire.

That, however, brings up a different point, namely, construction with a specia view to chartering for war purposes. Without going into that matter, it is clear that such a list as is now prepared will allow the naval authorities to make a note of exactly what strengthening each existing vessel needs, and exactly what battery it could carry, and thus to accumulate the ordnance, equipment, and other material necessary for putting it into commission promptly as a naval auxiliary.

# Lord Rosebery and His Horse.

The winning of the Derby by his horse Ladas will probably expose Lord Rosebery to the disagreeable alternative of renouncing the turf altogether or of resigning the office of Prime Minister. The precedents for the combination of horse racing and statesmanship are all misleading, because they refer to a period remote in character if not in date, and because they leave out of account the tremendous change which has taken place of recent years in the elements of the British electorate, and especially in the composition of the Liberal party. Neither the great Lord DERBY nor Lord PALMERSTON was dependent upon nonconformist votes for political ascendancy, and the same thing was more conspicuously true of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, who nevertheless abandoned the race track when he was persuaded by Mr. DISRAELI to go into politics. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, between whom and Lord Rosenery there is no love lost, showed a clear conception of the views now dominant among the Liberal constituencies, when he refused to allow the House of Commons to adjourn over Derby day. He foresaw that those controlling components of his party which jeoparded the home rule cause by forcing Mr. GLAD-STONE to repudiate Mr. PARNELL on the core of a delinquency formerly common among Prime Ministers, would never tolerate the stimulus imparted by a Premier's example to a form of gambling which has wrought havoe in Great Britain.

The fact should be distinctly kept in mind that what for lack of a better term is still called the Gladstonian party is, as regards ts factors, a very different body from the Whig party headed by Lord GREY, Lord MELBOURNE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or even from the Liberal party as it was when Mr. GLADSTONE first became its leader twenty-nine years ago. The second Reform act, which, although passed by a Tory Government, was of course a reluctant conces sion to Radical agitation: the disestablish ment of the Anglican Church in Ireland; the successive violations of freedom of contract involved in the agrarian legislation for Ireland; the enfranchisement of the agricultural laborers by the third Reform act; the disposition to meet the prohibitionists half way by local option; the willingness to support the demands of trade unionists against employers; and, finally, Anglican Church in Wales, have arrayed on the Unionist side not only peers and plutocrats, large landlords and large manufacturers, the representatives of the distilling and brewing interests, but also nearly the whole of the country gentlemen and of the upholders of the English Established Church. The Weish Liberal members of Parliament are non-conformists almost to a man; the Scotch Liberals are not merely Presbyterians, but Presbyterians of that stiff-necked and intoler ant type represented by the so-called Free Church of Scotland, which expelled the late ROBERTSON SMITH from a college professorship; while in England the candidates of the Liberal party depend for success almost exclusively on the votes of the working and small trading classes, who on Sunday attend, not the churches of the Establishment, but the chapels of the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and other non-conformist sects. These are facts, and they bear witness to a drastic transformation of the Gladstonian or Liberal party with respect to the social strata from which its elements are drawn. The significance of these facts was recognized by Mr. GLAD-STONE, but it would naturally be perceived more tardily by a Peer who lives in an atmosphere saturated with tradition, who never comes in direct contact with the masses of the Liberal voters, and who can-

pinge upon the House of Commons. But if Lord ROSEBERY has made another nistake, by failing to discern and respect the bulk of his political supporters, he has a friend who might have warned him, and who may yet prevail on him to take the one step needed to retrieve his position. We refer, of course, to his favorite coileague. Mr. Asquirm, the Home Secretary, who is quite as competent as Sir WILLIAM HAB-COURT to feel the pulse of those who constitute the mass of the Liberal voters. Mr. Asquirm may reasonably point out that, since Lord Roseberr has won the Derby there is nothing left on the turf worth striv ing for, whereas, if he now abandons racing n deference to the protests of the non-conformists, he will acquire an extraordinary hold upon their good will and confidence.

not even observe at first hand the gusts

and currents of popular opinion which im-

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, asks these pertinent

questions: "Why should protection be granted to manufact ers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and the formers of Ohio be forced to sell their product in competition with the ranchmen of Australia and at just such prices as the wool manufacturers dictate? Why should wool be set free as a means of raising revenue! Yau foreign west for revenue, and protect home weel from competition."

There is, of course, no reason in making wool free. Free wool is impossible under a tariff for revenue only. It is illogical under a protective tariff such as be brought into requisition, both for this the Democrata are making. The wool White House," given to every paring visitor purpose and as despatch vessels and tor-raiser is as much entitled to his share of Don't fail to take in the new McPunn

facturer. But anything is possible after the income tax bill. Free wool is about the only sop left for New England, the only remaining free raw material in sight. Gentlemen like the Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS, who have been swearing by free raw materials for years, like to have one little spot where the economic conscience chant ships, previously prepared with the can go and exult and enjoy itself. Free ore and free coal have gone, but the veteran spouters about free raw materials may still have a lingering tenderness for free wool. There have been hardened burglars who drew the line at carrying off a family Bible, and so the worshippers of free raw materials may have seen protection given to this and that material that they have sworn a thousand times should be on the free list, but when it comes to protecting

wool, they may haw and hem a little. Our Cleveland contemporary shouldn't be despondent about wool, however. Probably wool will be protected. The idea of putting a revenue duty on it will not be entertained, but in the grand Democratic protection walk-around, wool will hardly be left out. Millions for atrocity, but nothing for revenue only, is the motto at present.

The Free Lectures. On an evening in January last a gentle man betook himself to the assembly hall of one of our grammar schools to deliver his first lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People. It was a wild, stormy night and any one who did not know with what avidity thousands of the working men and working women of this city avail themselves of every means of self-improvement within their reach, would have expected to see not more than a baker's dozen in the audience. The gentleman, however, arriving at the hall fifteen minutes before the lecture began, found the doors closed and people being turned away. A half hour before 8 o'clock every seat and all the stand-

ing room were occupied. This was not an exceptional case, but was the experience at many of the three hundred and eighty-three lectures delivered in the Free Course from November to March last; and the sixty or seventy men who led tured will testify to the eager attention

and intelligent interest of their audiences. In his annual report, Dr. H. M. LEIPZIGER, who has most efficiently superintended the work since its first year, says that the attendance during the past season was 170.368. We have no doubt that the attendance would have greatly exceeded 200,000 if the accommodations had been commensu rate with the popular interest. Madison Hall and the Hebrew Institute will hold just about twice as many people as the average grammar school assembly room, and the attendance at these larger places was double that in the smaller rooms. On the whole the attendance at the lectures. which were given twice a week at twelve different centres of population, was limited only by the capacity of the halls.

These lectures have been given every year since January, 1889, and they seem now to be firmly established as a very important feature of our educational work. They are in a high degree educational. The management has no thought of supplying mere entertainment, nor is it desired by the audiences. The constant aim is to edify. The constant tendency is to widen the mental and moral horizon of our work-a-day people, because, in these semi-weekly lectures, they come into contact with writers, teachers, travellers, historians, and scientific men, who tell them, in a popular way, the latest facts in science, history, geography, and literature. The aid of many lecturers, eminent in their specialties, has been enlisted, and thus the best that the platform affords is brought within reach of the people. This hearty cooperation of many widely known specialists is all the more noteworthy because the money which the Board of Education can devote to these lectures is limited, and the services of many of the speakers could not be secured if the laudable end in view and the results achieved had not greatly stimulated their interest in the work. Dr. LEIPZIGER has plans for further enhancing the efficiency of this lecture course. It is an expansion of popular education that reaches thousands whose opportunities otherwise are very limited.

### Republicans Waiting for the Socialist Trap to Spring.

Our esteemed and excellent Democratic contemporary, the Utica Observer, begins to rub its eyes in a way to indicate that it must soon wake up broad and bright. It is hopeful sign for the Democratic party in its present straits when a stalwart Cuckoolike the Observer ruffles its feathers with this incisive conclusion:

"It is significant that no Republicans are denounce ing the income tax. They secretly desire the Popular measure to be faisted upon the Democratic party."

We warn our contemporary that it should not incline to acquiesce, even mildly, in what the Republicans so desire. The course for Democratic men and journals was never clearer and straighter than it is to-day. It leads head-on against the income tax Sweep that from the road utterly. Beat it. Beat anything that protects it. Decked in any feathers, it represents the disgraceful defeat and the everlasting disgrace of the Democratic party.

Mr. L. F. DORRANCE of Plainfield favors us with this message, which we take to be of the nature of a suggestion rather than a question requiring a reply:

"Why not give Alaska to England? Gegres won" have a chance to do it after '96,"

Nobody would be much susprised if Senator GRAY should offer a resolution asking whether the moral and religious convictions, or, if the wishes of the Thlingits, the Kushwog-if one please so to call them, prejudices of miuts, and the Skittagetaus were consulted at the time of the sale of the Territory to the United States in 1867, and whether the geographical relations of Alaska to the British possessions in North America are not such as to make it morally the property of Great Britain. We are looking for the intro-duction of some such resolution sooner or later. The probability, however, is that Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. GRESHAM Will first give away, or try to give away, all of the smaller things in sight, reserving the surrender of Alaska as the final and master stroke of their foreign policy.

> We must congratulate Governor GREEN-HALOE of Massachusetts upon his skill as a horseman. At the muster at Framinghan last Friday he rode his gifted sorrel stood Saltator at full speed past twenty-three milltary bands without losing his hat. Saltator is by Kangaroo, out of Hops, and makes no use of the fore legs save to gesticulate. Whenever Saltater hears music he jumps rapidly backward, using the hind legs as oars and the tail as rudder. When he is going any where he has to be taken backward. To ride him is a difficult feat, and Mr. GREENHALOE is no effeioth knight or he couldn't have accomplished it. Mounted upon the sorrel, the Gov ernor is indeed the ideal equestrian statue.

Old platforms removed in a skilful man ner, estimates of culmination furnished. On public view, the finest collection of atrocities ever exhibited. Photogravure copies of the beautiful painting. "The Sugar House and the craft, while the practicability of the swag of atrocity as the woollen manu- son Automatic Telegram Sender, the great

est wonder of the age. Also the Voon-HEER Talking Hat. Protection guaranteed or money refunded. Piedges broken while you walt. Highest prices given for cast-off prom-

Wild Ass Amusement Company (Limited) P. S.-All obligations of this company will be romptly paid upon presentation on June 32,

Show. No extra charge. Woolly Horse and

The Kansas Populists are on their way to Topeka, where their State Convention will be held to-morrow. They incur no expenses for transportation, as they all make use of their own wheels.

When last heard from, Col. Ann Stuffert was un in hand, in hat pursuit of some miscreant who breatened to spoil his physiognomy.—Adams Fromos.

Col. Ann Shursky's personal beauty, syn metrical and eatisfying as it is, is the least precious and cherished of his possessions. What he is ready to guard with his life, If necessary, is his educational honor, his repu tation as a School Reformer. Our theory of the recent incident in St. Louis is that wretch who awoke the eleeping lion in Col. Any SLUPSKY's breast and stirred that usually peaceable statesman to Homeric activity, had been foolhardy enough to speak with disre spect of School Reform.

### Gen. JUMBO CANTWELL has reconsecrated atmself to the income tax.

DAN HANTINGS AND HIS CABINET.

Disappointments in Store for the Faithful-Present Outlook in Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, June 10.-The Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania will not be formally elected until November, but so nearly unanimous will be the vote cast for Gen. "Dan" Hastings that there is no wonderment that almost every Republican newspaper in the State is engaged in speculating about his Cabinet. The surprising thing is that Pennsylvadia speculation should be so wide of the mark.

Some time ago the only candidate mentioned for Attorney-General was the Hon. George D. Orlady of Huntingdon. At the State Convention which nominated Hastings for Governor t was unanimously agreed by the delegates that Lyman D. Gilbert of Harrisburg, who was Deputy Attorney-General under Gov Hartranft, was slated. That was because the colitical machine requested Gilbert to draft the platform. After that document was seen and read in cold type, Gilbert's chances went down as quickly as the recent high waters of he Susquehanna.

Other candidates named were the Hon. Charles F. Warwick, City Solicitor of Philadelphia : State Chairman Gilkeson of Bucks, Judge Sadler of Cumberland, and ex-Judge Roche of Chambersburgh. All very well, but the next Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, in the event of the election of Gen. Hastings, will write his name James A. Beaver of Bellefonte, and Lyman D. Gilbert will be his deputy.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth, the most lucrative appointment under the Governor, there are a host of aspirants. Among those most prominently named are Thomas V Cooper, Howard Reeder, Col. James H. Lam-bert of the Philadelphia Press, and Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh. The name of the next Secretary of State does not appear in that list. It is said that David Martin of Philadelphia will name the Secretary of State under Hastings, and if I were asked to name the man, I would name Richard Quay of Beaver.

The bitterest disappointment will be that of Major Levi B. McCaulley et West Chesier, who for four years has been dreaming of rounding out his life in politics as Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. As the whole Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, ninety-nine per cent, of the political leaders, and pretty much everybody else are for "Tom" Stewart of Norristown, book makers are giving odds of ten to one that the next Adjutant-General will be this same Thomas J. Stewart.

There will be a good deal of legislation next winter at Harrishung affecting the welfare of Philadelphia: the most important measure will be that of taking our public school system out of politics by making it one of the departments of the city Government. Senator Forter, who will be the recognized leader in the Senate from Philadelphia, will probably add this most desirable result to his previous achievements as a legislator. will name the Secretary of State under Hast-

as a legislator.

Next in importance will be the creation of a Board for the assessment of licenses, taking it out of the hands of our Quarter Session Judges. The third measure is likely to be that of making the Board of Revision of Taxes also

of making the Board of Revision of Taxes also a department of the city Government, the head of which shall be elected by the people instead of being appointed by our Common Pleas Judges.

The private secretary of Gov. Hastings will be the accomplished Lewis F. Butler of Philadelphia, who has held that title under Mayors Edwin H. Fitter and Edwin S. Stuart. It is a merited promotion, and the Mugwumpit is a merited promotion, and the high undi-tian system of civil service has nothing to do with the advancement. Mr. Butler is a Repub-lican, a Staiwart, and a politician of sagacity. Gov. Hastings wants him and that ends it.

#### The Apostle of Discontent. From the Topelia Daily Capital

THE SCH has rendered a service to its party by quotin from the letters and speeches of Grover Cieveland previous to his last numination and during the prog ress of the campaign that resulted in his election, and from the voluminous and persistent public expression that came from him in off years after all defeat in 1888, to prove that it was his appeals to the oppressed masses of the people, his denunciations of the tariff "robbers." his insidious attempts to destroy the friendly relations between employer and employee his asse tions that protection oppressed and robbed the poor and built up a pintocracy of trusts, combines, and monopolies, his successful efforts to foment dissatis faction among employees, his appeals, in short, to the

### A Simple Brooklyn Rule for Telling Bay from Night.

From the Brooklyn Engle. If you want to find out the duration of any night o day, do this: Multiply the time of the sun's rising by two and you will get the length of the night. Multiply the time of his seiting by two and you will get the length of the day. You have only to get the solar time make the multiplication suggested. When you find it in the sun it is so.

# The Bustl Boom,

From the Utim Observer.

The Republicans of the town of Busti, Chautauqua tounty, N. Y., have dedicated a pole to McKittley and Reed.

# Coi. Peavy's Prospects.

To the Englos of The Sun-Sir : Your corresponden at Goober must have been misinformed as to the result of the vote at the Young Lady Populate Fair last Tues-day, or he has purposely garbled the facts. The ressons for this assertion are that Dug Spivey is a hoax, a syth, a heakmyth. There is no such person is Goobs and probably not in the State of Georgia; and, again, the report of the vote is erroneous.

Dug Spivey is an attempted witticism on the name

of Col. Tuck Peavy of Young Harris, who tied Bate initit on the first ballot and received eight votes on the second, dullitt being then dropped. News Twitty is a popular man, but he will find a strong and active rival in the Presidential campaign of 180d in Col. Peavy. Peavy is a farmer and one of th

### best known wire grass politicians in the State BOLIVAN SACYDERS.

Col. Hedges and His Beauty Prize, To the Epiton of The Sux-No: Your remarks be as ignorant as you are prejudiced. I have badges-open to the inspertion of the represents tives of the press that show me to have taken the first prize for beauty at Winchester, at Arlington, at Wen-ham, at athel kast, and at Provincetown, Pertuguess have resson to believe that Col. Bill Steddard I rring to indermine my mathetic reputation.

This is to give you notice that if you dare to publish a word derogatory of me and corregatory of Bili toddard, I will pursue you in accordance with law. and will forbid my understudy, Antonio Atwood, to read the Latin Grammar, Yours definitly Dunners, June 8, 1854. 6. Mil

Is This the Hokesmith and His Possumphat

Blow the buries beat the drums! Lo the candidate, be cause? Paccase muio that he can ride; West's slouch hat, on one side! Patnest kind of octon suit; Patnest kind of octon suit; Patnest bouries beat the strains! Lo: the candidate, he comys!

cafe in office, each man eyes him; Not a soul can recognize him? Rides a horse that a tine and fat— Pump-soled shore and beaver had; Drassed in hecoadcold, boy he for; Powed as preachin—see him go! Riow the burges, beat the drump! Le i in office, great he comes!

WEST POINT,

The Projects for Increasing the Number of Cadets at the Military Academy,

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The annual examinations of the military and 'naval academies have brought out from the visitors and the managing officers of the two institutions various suggestions for augmenting their usefulness. The project of increasing the numhar of cadeta at West Point has often hand urged. Gen. Grant once proposed that the corps should be made 1,000 strong; but that is out of the question now on account of the expense, and it is even doubtful whether it will ever be carried out. A more reasonable suggestion made several years ago was that the maximum should be increased to 400, by giving each Senator one appointment as well as each Representative, and also giving the President twenty appointments at large. The present strength of the corps at its maximum one for each Congress district, one for each Territory, one for the District of Columbia, and ten for the country at large, these last being appointed by the President. The present number possible is, according to a recent statement 371.

One argument in favor of increasing the number of eadets is that the present buildings will accommodate more, especially the recitation rooms; and that it would require little if any addition of officers and instructors to teach larger classes. On this point, however, it is well to remember that the chief expense in educating a cadet deals with other matters. It is the cost of maintenance, including the money allowance made to the cadet and his

various needs of food, clothing, books, and so on, that constitute a great part of the outlar for his education. All this would be increased with the addition of each new cadet.

Another suggestion is that, since the institution is already established, and is in the very frontrank of such schools, it would be wise to use the appliances thus created for educating a larger number of officers, with a view to possible future needs. There is something in this idea and it also has its drawbacks. The primary purpose of the institution is to furpish educated officers to the arms. It is found in practice that the present number of graduates at West Point, with a very few enlisted men promoted to commissions after examination, can fully surply the vacancies created among the Second Lieutenancies. Civilians get a chance for appointment only under especial circumstances, as when the reorganization of the retired list a few years agoled to a great many promotions and consequent vacancies in the lowest grades. If the number of graduates at the Academy should be greatly increased, the result would be either that the enlisted men would no longer get their share of commissions, or that some of the calets would have to be disappointed. It is universally admitted that the prize of the shoulder straps ought to be retained as a stimulus not only to ambition and good conduct, but also with a view to procuring an excellent class of recruits, including some who from various causes cannot obtain appointments to West Point, and yet would make excellent cadets and officers. Accordingly, the lowest members in the graduating class at West Point probably would be relegated to civil life in any lack of vacancies in the army. This plan would have certain advantages, as has been said, in training an extended the would be active that the National Guard organizations and the schools to which army officers are detailed furnish nowadays the material for many good officers in case of the raising of volunteer forces.

Ferhaps the wisset plan, for th

Morton or Roberts Talked of on One Side.

There are now only two Republican candidates for Governor in sight. They are Levi Parsons Morton of New York and Comptroller James A. Roberts of Buffalo. The forty other aspirants are momentarily hidden from view. Mr. Roberts is conducting his own campaign for delegates in the next State Convention from his office in Albany, and bank presidents and others connected with financial institutions in the State who have been in New York in the last few days say that he is exceedingly lively in pulling wires. Mr. Roberts is backed

lively in pulling wires. Mr. Roberts is backed by the swell Republicans of Ruffalo and Mr. Morton is a member of the Union League Club of New York.

Mr. Morton will return from Paris in August. a month before the State Convention assembles. This will give him plenty of time to review the work now going on, but the generally accepted statement that the candidate is to come from New York city seems to give the Union Leaguer an advantage. Mr. Morton's friends in the club say that he is a candidate, and that at the proper time this will be made plain. They say that the next lepublican candidate for Governor must be Presidential timber.

The Democratic leaders of the State believe The Democratic leaders of the State believe that Gov. Flower should be renominated and unless the Governor undergoes a change of mind he will be a candidate for a second term. The Cuckoo Democrats, especially Smith M. Weed and his friends, believe that Chief Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals should be the candidate of the Democratic State Convention.

### "Last Sunday" at West Point, WEST POINT, June 10 .- To-day was what is

known in West Point circles as "Last Sundar." and this fact had the effect of attracting a large crowd, the largest Sunday evening crowd that has been present at dress parade this year. The Rev. Mr. Vall of Stamford, Conn., preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class in the chapel this morning. The Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith of the Board of Visitors filled the pulpit of the Church of Holy Innocents at Highland Falls. The cadets exhibited a new feature never

before witnessed at West Point as they marched on the plains to their last Sunday parade. They formed a hollow square which was almost instantly transferred into a cross,

was almost instantly transferred into a cross, into which shape they marched and countermarched in a manner that excite the enthusiasm of the oldest military experts.

The only exercise to morrow will be a drill in extended order under command of Col. S. M. Mills commandant of cadets and which will include a sham battle and firing by platorns and company and battalion. A media will also be awarded the best drilled class of the four.

wil also be awarded the best drilled class of the four.

To morrow night will be the last parade of the present bataition. It will be followed by the graduation hop which is the all-ansorbing topic among the cadets. It is the first occasion of the sind in which cadets of the fourth class are permitted to mingle in social intercourse with their superiors. It has been many years since there were so many young ladies visiting at the Military Academy as at the present time. The only hotel at West Point is crowded and the boarding houses in the vicinity are filled to overlowing. Many of the officers quarters are likewise filled with visiting friends.

conducted by the colored Methodists and Bap-

#### f'amp Meeting at Poospatuck. Mastic, L. L. June 10 .- A camp meeting

tists of Eastern Long Island was begun to-day at Posspatuck. The day was bot and the roads leading to the camp meeting grounds extremely dusty, but the attendance was large. During the singing services the Bethel hullding and Zion Church were packed. There was a lacking, however, of the old-time crowd that used to flock to the crounds to make the day one of merriment. The countryman with his wagon and barrel of hard cider at 5 cents a dipper was also one of the missing features. The meetings to-day and to night were declared to be the most successful everhald in the history of Posspatuck camp meetings. at Poospatuck. The day was bot and the

A STINGLESS BREED OF BEER,

Saturalist Griswold Tells How His Sharp

shooting Uncle Started the Breed. HAMMONDAPORT, June 10.-" There is a breed of honey bees over in the town of Wayne that have no stingers," said Naturalist Packy Gris-wold of the Fairchild House Circle." They are very handy to have, because a child can run a whole yard full of such hives of bees. It is interesting to me, at least, the way that breed of bees originated. It shows how readily nature will adapt herself to the fitness of things, and also is a perpetual menument to the wonder ful skill of an uncle of mine as a ritle shot My uncle was a great bee hunter, and one day he was in the woods, over in the town of Wayne, looking things over, when he ran onto a bestree. He thought he would tap the tree to find out how high up in it the bees had stored their honey. He sent a rifle hell into the side of the tree, way up toward the too. As soon as he lired he saw that he had made a mistake, for he had tapped the honey came spurting out in a regular stream. He was a good ways from home, and he knew that hefore he could get there and back again with pails and things the most of the honey would have run out of the tree and heen lost. Something had to be done to save that honey, for it was worth a shilling a pound, but my uncle wasn't a man to letanything get My uncle was a great bee hunter, and one day

that honer, for it was worth a shilling a pound. But my uncle wasn't a man to letanything get the best of him, and he whittled out a pine plug, loaded it into his rifle, fired it into the nullst hole he had shot in the tree, and plugged the hole up as tight as if there had never been one there. That saved the honey.

"But, although my uncle was a her hunterhe was mortal shy of bees, for they would sting him on signt, an'every aling swelled up on him as big as a rutabaga. To he thought he night as well make things safe and pleasant right there and then. He didn't want to kill the bees for he was a kind and tenders the little bees for he was a kind and tenders. he night as well make things as and pleasant right there and then. He didn't want to kill the bees, for he was a kind and tenderhearted man, so he steed still in his tracks, and, as the bees came buzzing out of the tree, he shot their stingers off, one by one, and by and by had 'em all fixed, so that he could gather the honer and ask no odds of 'em. Not a dinged odd. He afterward limed the bees and took 'em home. It's their descendants that are the stingerless bees of the town of Wayne to-day, and I dou't a pose there are seven people in the whole town that know how much they are indebted to my uncle for starting that breed."

There will be 1,141 election districts at this year's election, one less than last year. There is no change in any of the districts south of Fifty ninth atrest.

The assessed valuation of the church property is New York city exampt from taxation is \$55.000,000.

Republican candidates for District Attorney in New ork county have usually fared pretty well, even if defeated when first candidates for that office. Dela field Smith, defeated in 1869, was made Corporation Counsel in 1875. R. K. Phelps was elected three times —in 1872, 1875, and 1878. D. G. Rollins, his encessor, was elected Surrogate in 1881. George H. Forster efeated in 1891, became President of the Board of 1803, was made Police Justice for the full term of six years in 1894.

Any individual who desires to see how his name loots on an enrollment blank can be easily accomme-dated in the Seventeenth district without much longdistance walking: Tammany headquarters, 300 West Forty-fourth street; O'Brien headquarters, 265 Wes Forty-third street; Independent County headquarters 200 West Forty-first street; Flats Democracy head quarters, Eighth avenue and Forty-second street; Ger man-American Democracy, 318 West Forty fourth Republican headquarters, the Good Government Club enrollers, the Populists, or the West Side Taxparers Association at 362 West Forty-second street. There are 7,250 voters in this district and 11,000 persons enrolled.

The Governor to be elected in November will have the appointment of a Superintendent of Public II three State assessors The term of a Commissioner o Public Works expires on the 31st of December, 1894.

The customs receipts this year of the port of New York are about two thirds of the sums collected during the corresponding period of last year,

Gov. Flower gave his assent to the Saxton election bill which prescribed new penalties for violations of the present election law, making it, in fact, a crime to secure votes for a candidate by any promise or mate rial argument. The Corrupt Practices act adopted to 1890 was thought to cover the case of offences against the franchise pretty thoroughly, but the Saxton Pains and Penalties bill goes even further.

The New York Fire Department uses 12,000,000 gai-

The biennial political rumor that Edward F. Flynn is candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district of this city has again made its appearance. There is nothing in it. Mr. Flynn is chief clerk in the District Attorney's office, and has discharged the duty of that responsible post to such general satisfaction that his transfer to Washington is not favorably regarded in the brown-stone building. Congressmen are easily secured. Trustworthy and efficient clerks in the District Attorney's office are rare.

The Republicans of Kings county, through the activity of whose efforts the Democratic State ticket was de-feated last year, think they are entitled, in consequence of this, to the right to name the Lieutenant for Governor by the Republican Convention, the met-ropolitan end of the State will be accorded the second name on the list. Brooklyn has never had a Governor but a resident of that city was honored by election as Lieutenant-Governor in 186 t.

The robbery of \$1,800 worth of stamps from the Patchogue Post Office, the loss of which, it is britered, will fall upon the Postmaster of the town, whose annual salary is \$1,000, recalls attention to the large number of small Post Offices which are to be found or Long Island. The Federal appointees in charge of them get a somewhat scanty revenue. The Festimas-ter of Wyandance gets \$110 a year; the Fostmaster of Holbrook gets \$135; the Postmaster of Beilmers gets \$148; the Postmaster of Batting Hollow gots \$70; the Postmistress of Fresh Pond gets \$50, and the Post-mistress of Flanders ge's \$40. These functionaries are responsible for the postage stamps in their cua tody, and an \$1,800 robbery means a great deal to the average Long Island Postmaster. The Post Office De-partment in Washington examines into and adjusts the losses sustained by fire, but where a robbery is the result of the carelessness or alleged neglect of the

The expenses of this year's election will be should \$40,000 greater than those of last year, in consequence of the restoration of two inspectors, instead of one, in each of the polling places. But the absence of United States Marshala and Superctions will reduce the ex penses of the Poderal Government.

Attorney-General Hancock is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the vacance on the Court of Appeals bench, by the retirement of Judge Earl in December, and there is some talk of running Judge Earl for another office in November.

Roswell P. Flower is 50 years of age; David A. Hill to 51; Edward Murphy is 56; William F. Sheetian is 35 trover theveland is 57.

A new ballot in w will go into effect in Virginia on th lat of July, and it will be the means, it is expected, of reviving to some extent the Republican party in the nd Dominion. Until William Mahone was defeated by Mckinnoy by over 40,000 majority in 1889. Virginia was regarded as one of the closs States, the read uster movement taking many old-line Democrats into the Republican camp. In the contest for President in 1884, Gleveland defeated Blaine in Virginia by 6,100, and in 1888 the Cleveland electoral ticket was actually in a minarity, though Cleveland's plurality over Harrison was 1.500 in a polt of 300,000. Outside or inchmond city, which gave a Democratic majority of 2,000, the Republicans carried the State. They policial that time 150,000 vetes. Mahoue could get nly 120,000, and in 1892 the Harrison total fell to 113,000. At last year's election the Republicans made no nomination, but led the contest go by default. They

were without any representation in the last Virginia Legislature, which had 115 Democratic and 11 Populati members. There will be no election for United States Sensior in Virginia until Narch, 1895, when

the term of Sanator Hunton, appointed to till a va-At every previous Constitutional Convention held in this State efforts have been made by some of the date gates to shack to the suffrage by imposing property or educational tests. In every case radical propositions of this kind have been voted down, but this has not prevented the advocates of ancii changes from appeal ing to the next succeeding Constitutional Convention. This year for the first time the only proposition ab-canced is in fav r of extending the suffrage by slot-ing out the word "male" from the constitution.

Some effort is being made by Republican politicians to ascure a Republican endorsement for Frederick of Consy movements in the Southern States Mr. Frederick English for Recorder this year in return for the Damie arick Douglass, than whom no man has a better right cratic sudcrement given Rufus B. Cowing, Republican for City Judge has year. Ex-Judge Noni Davia agro is free, his condition is but hitse being that appears is the horse that could be sufficient to successful the fourth about the fourth about the only several for Recorder Smyth's renomination. It is a fact pla who work are the negroes. The average rate of

SUNDEAMS.

-The small boy's request for a match to light a eigrette with has long been familiar: something naws is his asking for a eigerette picture, where with to take

part in the sambling game which the small buy now plays with those pictorial cards. The New York agents of a special British edition of the Bible gravely caution possible purchasers to b ware of imitations, from which it may be concluded that somebody has been which enough to counterfeld that particular edition of the Bible by war of a bue

ness venture. -The samt tropical gueen is now in bud, and it will continue to bloom until freet comes to my its tender bells. It is the peculiarity of the union that it saw and develope fertile seeds in this region, because few of the insects needed to fertilize the flowers have to lawed the plant northward. Still further north the characteristic hean of the puppa is never developed.

- Entomologist South wiek of the Park Department to charged with the task of investigating the seventeen year lornet in these parts, and he is travelling about the suburbe in pursuit of specimens. He has arrange collected many, and he expects to have many interesing facts touching the creatures before the summer is over. He looks for no grout danger to vegetation from the visit of the locusts. . There seemed at one time to be some danger that

the admirable short and entirely adequate into would be driven out by the phrase "writing flood," and many persons did for a while permit the interiorer to be thrust into their mouths, but the hundred and one purveyors of ink, while each taunting his ern product as the best in the market, seem content nowadays | e apell the name with three letters. -It is not only the well off people who leave the my for the country in the summer time. Thousands of as mestic servants nurses, cuschmen, cooks and and and

to the same thing. So do many barbers. So de many

men who work at other trades here during the winter and get inbe out of town in the summe in the warm season of every year and women eave the autumn. -Broome street's three or four western blocks must look now as they looked in the middle of the century.
The uncompremising little brick houses remain, with here and there an ornamental door post, a habitationmer, or a fanlight of delicate tracery. Not more dormer, or a fanlight of delicate fracery. Not more than two or three apartment houses have broken the

continuity of the brick raws, but the notice "boar i ing" and "table board 'tells the story of an internachange from the conditions of to ty years ago.

-- Folks in the Syrian quarter are out on the atrest egain after the long rains. They are distinguished rom their neighbors of various nationalities by the bead year, and occasionally by their foot gear. Med and children still cling to the fex, while woman some-times wear the red-pointed slippers, and usually protect their heads with a long scarf, lace trimmed often and tied with a observing effect of carelessness,

that the loose ends flutter as the wearer walks. The knot is worth any woman's knowing.

The old west side is gathering to itself some page. sons of taste who like not the brown-stone houses of more fashionable regions or the towering spartment bouses of other quarters, but who rejoice in the sine plicity of oid red bricks and the quiet of retired a reets Many old houses on the west side have been removi elled within and some of the most tasteful interiors in town are to be found there. Artists, writers, and musicians like the region, and there is a considerable

colony of such folk beyond Jefferson Market. -A cocoon taken into a suburban library some weeks
age gave forth the other day an exquisite great butterfly. The delicate-feathered creature was kept in the room a day or two and then in pity set free just at nightfall. There were some misgivings less this should prove other than an act of mercy, but all was felt to be well when next morning the butterfly was discovered where it had been placed, but this time in company with a mate. It had happened that the temperature in doors and out had been so nearly alike that the butterfly in the library had burst its bonds aimest at the same moment with the one outside destined to become

who recently played a trick through which a woman lost ber life that they "had not any malicious intent. A similar plea has been unsuccessfully made in a case in England. On last May Day two young fellows who were engaged in the eld English custom of "ducking" threw some water on a horse attached to a gig in which Dr. Twining was riding, near the town of Sal-combe. The horse boiled, the gig was upset, the doc-tor's log was fractured, and he died from the shock a few days afterward. Though it was shown that the offenders had acted playfully, without malicious in-tent, the jury returned a verdict of manelaughter in the case, and they were condemned to a long term of

imprisonment. -Carcless picnickers have necessitated a piece of official work that has greatly marred the beautiful hemiock grove that overhangs the gorge in Bronz Park. The ground beneath the trees there has lone een carpeted with the rich warm reddish brown o emlock needles and the russet of dead leaves from de ciduous trees. It has happened again and again, how-ever, that a match dropped by a visitor has fired the thick dry carpet, and eventually destroyed one of more of the hemiocks. There seemed so much dange that the grove would be irretrievably damaged that workmen have been set at raking up the beautiful woodland carpet and burning it. The result is an unsightly series of charred spots and wide arras of bars ground, so that the grove has lost much of its charm. It is proper to note, however, that the crude plans

seats placed in the grove last year have been removed -A bronze cannon which has been standing in front of the Government building at Pittsburgh since Wash-ington's Birthday has been taken away to the melting pet. The piece, which is a 12-pounder, was given by the Government to be cast into badges and souventre Grand Army of the Republic, which meets at Pittsburgh next September. Its weight was 1.725 pounds, and it was one of nine guns of the same size and pattern car at Cold Spring opposite West Point, in 1841. It had been in the Allegheny Arsenal since 1850, and was on of the cannon which Secretary Floyd ordered to b taken to New Orieans before Fort Sumter was fired upon, the attempt to move which ordinance from the arsenal to the steamboat landing caused such tremendous excitement in Pittsburgh. The protest of the citizens caused a delay in shipping the pieces, and finally the order was rescinded.

-Speaking of Galusha A. Grow, who carried Penn sylvania by such a large majority for Congressman-at large last February, and who is now a candidate for re-election, ex-Congressman S. H. Miller said. "I was campaigning with Mr. Grow some years ago. One night, after a big meeting, he asked me to go with him to his room. I accepted the invitation, supposing he wanted to have chal. When we got there he pro-ceeded to undress. With mothing on but his treasure be sat crosswipe on a chair, handed me a towel as said. 'Now rub me down.' I suggested that he senfor a porter, but he said the hotel had none and told me to go ahead. I began to rub, gently at first, but he teld me to rub harder, and I rubbed the old man until the persolvation rolled off ms. He made me cub him from head to foot until ne was as red as though he had searlet fover. Then he said he felt all right and would retire. Mr. Grow is all right in Congress, but I'll take good care never to stomp with him again."

# AFRO-AMERICAN NOTES,

-Mr. John Mercer Langston, an ex Minister to Hayti, and an ex Congressman from a Virginia district has been lecturing at various points in the Seuthern States. In an address at Huntaville, Ala., he advanced, with enthusiastic acceptance of his audience, the Populishin idea that the Federal dovernment should establish an industrial institution of learning near the rapidal of each Southern riate for the education of Afre Ameri cans. It is a lamentable fact that most of the preachers and apeakers of these people insist upon looking to the dovernment and to private philauthrepy to do for them in matters of education as I the like what they should do for themselves.

-Mr. Silas X. Floyd, the President of the Negro Press Association of Georgia and citize of the Augusta Section, asked, in a recent address before the Phi Kappa Society of Atlanta University. What are our educated young men doing? Here is he answer: "Of 1,243 gradualess of eventeen natibuliess for negroes in the south, 720, more than one half, became school teachers; 117 became presiders, 118 lawyers, and 120 only became farmers, and 12 only became farmers, and 12 only became farmers. ieachers: 117 became problems, 116 lawyers, and 162 dectors, while 12 only became farmers, only 1 a carpessier, and 2 mechanics. Of the remainder, 5 became editors, 36 coverances: employees, and seforth." Mr. Finyd reacher the sensible cancilusion that "the mean point to observe a that where they have sought simployment above that of mental service they have sought it in the professions. The and of education them, if we may actery pointer from the way the aducated set, is to fit one fur those positions in life which do not require more than the smallest amount of physical exertion."

The angle symbol of the transparent water attailed examination of the wages paid to white and black wage extracts. Replies were received from meanly his odd employers, showing that 18 per cent of the employers were white and 42 per cent was black. One third of the whole number were classed to skilled abovers only 10 per cent, being black. Skilled laborers are paid an average of \$2.51 per whites and \$1 58 for blacks; unabilled, whites average vasser for Recorder Smyth's renomination. It is a fact that the only two depublican indictal officers in this city Judges (owing and selected) for every Judges (owing and the Judges) for the state of the state of the state of the selected in the state of t